reservoir, it is only meant to increase the water level of the river for diversion into canal for agricultural purpose within the catchment. No decrease in catchment area of the river results from the construction of barrage.

(b) and (c) River Kali originates in the Muzaffarnagar District of Western Uttar Pradesh. It passes through the cities of Meerut, Modinagar, Bulandshahar, Gulaoti and joins Ganga at Kannauj. As per the available information from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, all industries including sugar factories, distilleries, paper mills and chemical industries discharging their effluents into river Kali have installed effluent treatment plants, while the industrial effluent of tanneries is not released into river Ganga. The industrial effluent generated from tanneries at Jajmau, Kanpur is treated individually in primary effluent treatment plants before it is sent to a common effluent treatment plant for secondary treatment. The treated effluent is used for land irrigation.

(d) and (e) To monitor the implementation of pollution abatement works and enforcement of environmental laws, field visits are made from time to time by Central as well as State Government officials to various towns in Uttar Pradesh, including Kanpur. The UP Pollution Control Board has closed/issued closure orders against 59 defaulting tannery units in Jajmau, Kanpur for non-compliance of the prescribed standards.

Conference on climate change at Bali

†2679. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conference of participants of 'United Nations Framework Convention on climate change' was held at Bali recently;

(b)if so, the details of discussions held in that conference and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the possible impact on India due to the decisions taken in that conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The thirteenth Conference of Parties (COP-13) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the third Meeting of Parties (MOP-3) to Kyoto Protocol was held in Bali in December 2007. The principal outcome of the Bali conference was to launch a comprehensive process called Bali Action Plan (BAP) that would enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012. It is expected that an agreed outcome would be reached and a decision adopted regarding BAP, at the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP-15) to be held in Copenhagen, Danmark in December 2009.

The Conference of Parties serving as Meeting of Parties at Bali also took crucial decisions in respect of the Kyoto Protocol. The Adhoc Working Group on Further commitments of developed countries (beyond 2012) finally established a deadline of 2009 for the completion of its work and forwarding to COP-15 for a decision, its recommendations on quantified emissions limitation and reduction commitments of Annex I Parties (developed countries).

The decisions cover enhanced action on national/international action on mitigation of climate change; adaptation, which is a critical imperative for developing countries; technology development and transfer and provision of financial resources, including "new and additional"

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

resources. A major breakthrough of the Conference was on "Transfer of technologies". A positive outcome of the Conference was the Adaptation Fund finally made operational after years of stalemate on governance issues. It was decided that developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change are eligible for funding from the Adaptation Fund. The Fund would assist developing countries in meeting the costs of adaptation. The adaptation Fund shall finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes that are country driven and are based on the needs, views and priorities of eligible Parties.

The Bali Action Plan acknowledged enahanced nationa/international action on mitigation of climate change including policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degaradation in developing countries. It also noted the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries as pressed by India. It is expected that the decisions taken at Bali would enhance the implementation of the UNFCCC and as a responsible country, India will engage constructively in these negotiations.

Pollution in river Ganga

2680. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that saints during Kumbh Mela in Allahabad registered their protest against pollution in river Ganga, recently and observed the sacred Ganga has become 'dirty drain' due to the policies of Government;

(b) if so, the full details thereof;

(c) whether this condition of Ganga is only due to the negligence of Government and misappropriation/Not proper utilization of fund released for cleaning of Ganga during last 20 years;

(d) if so, whether Government would take fresh initiatives to revive and rejuvenate Ganga and will take action against the culprits; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the report of U.P. Government, during the Kumbh Mela in 2000-2001 at Allahabad, no protest was registered by saints against pollution in river Ganga. During the Ardh Kumbh Mela in 2006-2007, one saint staged a dharna for releasing fresh water in river Ganga for making it pollution free and filed a court case in Hon'ble Allahabad High Court for the same. On the directions of the Hon'ble High Court, the U.P. Government released fresh water to reduce the pollution in the river at Sangam in Allahabad during the Ardh Kumbh Mela.

(c) to (e) Central Government is providing assistance to the concerned State Governments under the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) for taking up works for abatement of pollution of river Ganga in various towns located along the banks in a phased manner. Under GAP Phase-I. completed in March, 2000 and GAP Phase-II, sanctioned in stages from 1993 onward, 423 schemes of pollution abatement have been completed till date. A total of 970 million litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created for river Ganga under both the phases so far. The water quality monitoring done by independent reputed institutions of the country indicates that despite a phenomenal increase in the population of urban centres